

DEAF

shall hear!

Deafness is not a permanent defect. Scientific principles and methods have successfully produced a small and perfect instrument which has made all sounds clear and distinct for

200,000 PEOPLE now using it

THE ACOUSTICON is the only successful instrument for the deaf in the world.

FREE—NO DEPOSIT ARE INVITED to make a thorough trial in every possible way—before purchasing. Your payment is deferred. Call or write for full information. DO IT NOW.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO., Room 1300 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d Street, New York.

Also manufacturers of the Famous Dictograph

PASSPORT SPY TRIED IN LONDON

Rosenthal, Said to Have Forged U. S. Papers, Court-Martialled.

London, July 6.—The court martial of Robert Rosenthal, accused of naval espionage, who had a passport issued by the American Embassy in Berlin, was opened today in London. Major General Baron Chyngom, whose wife is a daughter of the late F. O. French, of New York, presided over the court.

Walter Frampton defended Rosenthal, who was guarded in the dock by three soldiers with fixed bayonets. The hearing was in camera. Rosenthal, who had been in London early in June and confessed, according to officials of Scotland Yard, that he had been sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information concerning British naval matters. The Admiralty, however, reported the case to the State Department at Washington, said stories were current in London that Rosenthal in his confession had charged that Captain von Friggen, of the German Admiralty Office, had a complete equipment for issuing fraudulent American passports.

German Sailors Tried As Spies in Venice

Venice, Italy, July 6.—The trial before a military tribunal of Captain Liebscher and three members of the crew of the German steamship Lennox, under detention at Ancona since the beginning of the European war, was opened here today. The charge is espionage. The police authorities say it is generally believed that the accused acted as spies in the interest of Germany before Italy entered the war. It is alleged they sought information regarding Italian batteries and submarines, and the chief charges are directed against the captain and Machinist Willy Hoppe, who are said to have signalled the Austro-Hungarian naval squadron when it attacked the port of Ancona on May 24. Liebscher and Hoppe both deny the charges and say they were not even aware that Italy had declared war on Austria-Hungary at the time of the bombardment.

BRITISH CAPTURE TRENCHES, AIDED BY FRENCH GUNS

Win 200 Yards North of Ypres in New Drive in Flanders.

SAY GERMANS SHELL ARRAS CATHEDRAL

French Reports Also Tell of Bombardment of Rheims by Kaiser's Troops.

London, July 6.—The quiet which had prevailed on the British front in Flanders so long has been broken by a British gain of German trenches to the north of Ypres. The advance was made after typical trench warfare tactics, backed by French artillery.

The last twenty-four hours have brought renewed rumors that the Germans are planning to launch a new offensive in the west, their aim being to duplicate their Galician tactics and break through to Calais at all costs. Reports to this effect came almost simultaneously from Zurich, Brussels, Paris and Amsterdam. The London papers given them prominence, although how much is guesswork and how much is based on fact it is impossible to determine. According to the Zurich report, ten German army corps, which have been recuperating in the interior from the rigors of the Galician campaign, are now moving westward.

Allies Suffer Great Losses.

Berlin reports that in the recent fighting north of Arras the German forces suffered fearful losses. In one command, the Germans declare, 3,400 men out of a total of 4,200 went down in battle.

The Paris official statement tells of the bombardment of Arras and Rheims with incendiary shells. It declares that the Germans directed their fire at the cathedral at Rheims.

The French speak of a spirited engagement at Souchez, where the Germans were repulsed in an effort to make the railroad station. Arras, Paris says, was bombarded all night long. Paris also reports incessant fighting in the Argonne, where artillery took a dominant part in checking the German attacks. The Kaiser's troops were repulsed on the heights of the Meuse, while in the forest of Le Pretre, where the Germans made a distinct gain yesterday, the French assert that new attacks were checked with heavy losses.

Win 200 Yards of Trench.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British expeditionary force, today reported the capture of 200 yards of German trenches on the extreme left. He also announced that eighty Germans were taken prisoners in this engagement.

The text of his communication follows: "July 6.—Since the last report there has been no change in the situation on the front. The fighting has been mainly confined to intermittent artillery duels, the feature of which has been

the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighborhood of Ypres. During this period the enemy exploded eight mines at different points on our front without doing any damage. On the other hand, on June 30 we blew in fifty yards of the enemy's front line north of Neuve Chapelle.

German Sap Blown In.

"On the evening of the 4th, north of Ypres a German sap was blown in by our howitzer fire, and a platoon of infantry advanced to complete its destruction. The few Germans who survived the artillery bombardment were driven out with the bayonet, and a machine gun in the sap was found to be destroyed.

"Our casualties were insignificant and the platoon returned practically intact to its trenches, having completely succeeded in its mission. A German wireless report of the 5th, claiming that they repulsed an attack with sanguinary loss on the Pilken road, presumably was intended to convey the enemy's version of this affair.

"On the morning of the 5th the Germans rushed a barricade on the Ypres-Roulers Railway, after two hours' artillery bombardment, but a counter attack by our troops immediately recaptured the position.

"This morning on our extreme left north of Ypres we captured about two hundred yards of the enemy's trenches, taking eighty prisoners. The French, on our left, contributed to the success of this enterprise with the fire of their guns and trench mortars.

"The official communication issued by the War Office in Paris to-night says: 'Last night showed much activity at several points along the front. In Belgium the British troops, supported by war artillery, took possession of some German trenches at a point to the southwest of Pilken, on the east bank of the canal. There was a very spirited engagement around the railroad station at Souchez. The station, however, remained in our hands, in spite of the repeated efforts of the enemy to take it.'

"The British troops have repulsed several counter attacks directed against the trenches which they occupied last night to the southwest of Pilken. They captured eighty prisoners and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

"The Germans have bombarded Arras, and in particular the cathedral, with incendiary shells. Rheims, likewise, has been shelled.

Gain on Meuse Heights.

"In the Argonne there has been cannonading, but no infantry actions. On the heights of the Meuse, on the ridge to the south of the ravine of Sonvaux, east of the Calonne trench, we have taken a trench work where the Germans had gained a foothold and had succeeded in maintaining from June 27, and we have pushed beyond that.

"The enemy, after a violent bombardment, delivered a counter attack, which was taken under the fire of our machine guns and our barrier fire. The Germans retired in disorder. They suffered heavy losses.

"In the vicinity of La Pretre Forest the enemy also assumed the offensive. Two attacks were made. One spread little by little from the western side of the forest as far as Fey-en-Haye, while the other was directed particularly against that portion of the forest which is found to the west of Croix-de-Carnes. Both were checked by the fire of our artillery and our infantry, which inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

General Attack in Vosges.

"In the Vosges renewal of activity by the artillery of the enemy is reported, notably at Fontenelle, Hildenfirst, Hartmannsweilerkopf and Thann, which have been bombarded.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following: 'Two French attacks at Les Espargues were repulsed during the night. 'The booty taken after our success in the Forest of Le Pretre has been increased by one field gun and three machine guns. Furthermore, a pioneer's supply station, with a large amount of material, fell into our hands.

"Our aviators attacked the aviation ground at Corieux, east of Epinal, and a French camp on the Breithirt, to the east of Krust, in the Vosges."

BRITISH LANDING AT DARDANELLES COST 14,000 MEN

Turks' Wire Fences and Mortars Made Coast Death Trap.

HAMILTON PRAISES FORCES OF ALLIES

Eulogizes Australians for Valor in First Attack on Gallipoli.

London, July 6.—"Throughout the events I have chronicled the royal navy has been father and mother to the army. Not one of us but realizes how much he owes to Vice-Admiral de Robeck; to the warships, French and British; to the destroyers, mine sweepers and picket boats, and to all their dauntless crews, who took no thoughts of themselves, but risked everything to give their soldier comrades a fair run in at the enemy."

It is in such words that General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the Allied troops at the Dardanelles, pays tribute to the navy at the end of his first full report describing the trying days of the landing on the Gallipoli peninsula.

General Hamilton reports that the British losses between April 25 and May 5 were 2,167 killed, 8,219 wounded and 3,698 missing—a total of 13,974. In his dispatch yesterday he gave the Turkish losses between June 28 and July 2 at 5,180 killed and 15,000 wounded.

The commander in chief's dispatch to the War Office is of great length, but most of the events had already been chronicled in other official dispatches from him.

Decided on Landing Attempt.

After witnessing the "stupendous" battle between the warships and the land forces, General Hamilton concluded it would require the whole of his strength to enable the fleet effectively to force the Dardanelles. He prepared to fling all his troops rapidly ashore, in the full knowledge that an attempt to land on such a well defended theatre of operation "involved difficulties, for which there is no precedent in military history, except possibly in the sinister legends of Xerxes."

General Hamilton admits "it was tough and good" many times before the invaders established a footing. In several instances half of the landing party were killed or wounded before they could reach even the slight shelter afforded by the sandy bank on the upper part of the beach. A great majority of the senior officers were either killed or wounded.

The Turks had turned the landing places into death traps. There were wire entanglements the whole length of the shore, with a supplementary barbed wire. Concealed beneath the surface of the sea, land mines and sea mines were everywhere, and machine guns, cunningly tucked away in holes in the cliffs, were able to converge their fire on the wire entanglements.

Thought to Be Impregnable.

"So strong, in fact, were the defenses," says the general, "that the Turks may well have considered them impregnable, and it is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British soldier or any other soldier than the storming of these trenches from open boats on the morning of the 25th of April."

General Hamilton speaks of "long lines of men being gassed down as by a scythe." Of the endless chain of wire entanglements he writes: "Again the heroic wire cutters came out. Through the glasses they could be seen quietly snipping away under the hellish fire, as if they were pruning a vineyard."

A shortage of ammunition prevented the Allies from gaining the hoped-for footing on Ach-Baba. "Had it been possible," says General Hamilton, "to push in reinforcements of men, artillery and munitions, Kithia should have fallen and much subsequent fighting for its capture would have been avoided."

"Up to May 1," he continues, "the net result of the operations was the repulse of the Turkish offensive upon them of very heavy losses. At first we had them fairly on the run, and had it not been for those invention of the devil—machine guns and barbed wire—which suit the Turkish character and tactics to perfection, we should not have stopped short of the crest of Ach-Baba."

General Hamilton pays high tribute to the French for their loss. He reports the British losses during the period between April 25 and May 5 as 177 officers and 1,990 men killed, 412 officers and 7,807 men wounded and thirteen officers and 3,580 men missing.

Needed More Ammunition.

A shortage of ammunition prevented the Allies from gaining the hoped-for footing on Ach-Baba. "Had it been possible," says General Hamilton, "to push in reinforcements of men, artillery and munitions, Kithia should have fallen and much subsequent fighting for its capture would have been avoided."

General Hamilton pays high tribute to the French for their loss. He reports the British losses during the period between April 25 and May 5 as 177 officers and 1,990 men killed, 412 officers and 7,807 men wounded and thirteen officers and 3,580 men missing.

KINGSBURY GETS MONEY FOR DEBTS

Board of Aldermen Grant Him \$397,832—\$879,588 for Fire Telegraph System.

Acting on a long calendar at its last meeting until September 21, the Board of Aldermen yesterday appropriated revenue bonds for \$397,832 to make up the deficiency in the 1914 budget of Commissioner Kingsbury of the Charities Department and corporate stock to the extent of \$879,588 for the new fire alarm telegraph system and \$100,000 for the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens.

Some time ago the board appropriated about \$200,000 to meet the deficiency in the 1913 budget of the Charities Department, but the Board of Estimate has taken no action in confirmation of the appropriation, and recently the creditors of the department have threatened to bring suit against Commissioner Kingsbury for their money.

Comptroller Prendergast held that the Commissioner exceeded his appropriation illegally, and is inclined to let him take the consequences. The Commissioner's budget was cut about \$500,000 when the city budget was made up for this year and his funds have about given out. He will need the additional \$400,000 to carry him through the year because of the 2,000 additional inmates of the various institutions due to hard times.

The \$100,000 for the Botanical Gardens is for additional buildings, and was appropriated to meet the terms of a gift of \$100,000 from private sources that was obtained by Alfred T. White, of Brooklyn.

Mayor Mitchell was the guest at luncheon yesterday of the Forty-five Club, composed of the fusion members of the Board of Aldermen. The entire board will have a dinner at the Shelburne, at Coney Island, on July 14. President McAneny will preside. The Mayor and Comptroller Prendergast will be guests.

Alone in a Belgian house with a wounded English spy, twenty Uhlans hammering at the door, this stranded American girl had to think fast. A war story of thrills is "TWO HANDS" by Kate Jordan, in this week's

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

VON TRUPPEL IS HARSHLY CHIDED FOR U. S. VIEWS

Count von Reventlow Says Remarks Will Weaken Germany's Position.

WOULD NOT VARY U-BOAT WARFARE

"Kreuz Zeitung" Doubts if America Could Increase Munitions Shipments to Allies.

Berlin, July 6.—Count von Reventlow, military writer of the "Berliner Tages-Zeitung," devotes two columns today to attacking Admiral von Truppel for his article in "Der Tag" warning Germans not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States and questioning the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce.

Count von Reventlow says he read the article "with the most extreme amazement and regret," and adds:

"The foreign press has already reported that Germany will cede its standpoint in the coming year, and Americans have already accepted this view. Admiral von Truppel's remarks will weaken Germany's position and are equivalent to laying down arms before the command of 'Hands up' is heard."

The writer says that Americans will read Admiral von Truppel's remarks about their strength with pleasure and will think "See how strong and frightful we are! Who would have thought it?"

Count von Reventlow also attacks Admiral von Truppel for appearing to believe that the submarine warfare against Great Britain cannot result in bringing Great Britain to its knees, and declares: "There is less reason to doubt than ever for varying a hair's breadth from our submarine campaign."

The "Kreuz Zeitung," in an editorial, also attacks Admiral von Truppel, and declares his article in "Der Tag" must be characterized not only as incorrect but as a wholly inadmissible statement. That the United States, in the event of its entering the war, could greatly increase munitions shipments to Great Britain it argues is doubtful, and "is regarded by persons knowing American conditions as a bluff."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" concludes: "Admiral von Truppel's statements weaken the German government's position, and the article will be looked upon abroad as a sign of weakness and war-weariness, and that Germany's reserves will creep into a mousehole before America."

NO BACKDOWN, WILSON'S WARNING

Continued from page 1

German Foreign Office that the United States can make no concessions from its position as based on the accepted principles of international and the naval prize codes of civilized nations. Some Berlin writers believe public opinion in the United States has been divided since the resignation of Secretary Bryan, and that public sentiment here really favors compromising the issue.

President Silent on Reply to Berlin

Cornish, N. H., July 6.—President Wilson today had before him dispatches from Ambassador Gerard outlining informally suggestions Germany wishes to incorporate in her next note on submarine warfare, but about which she first wants to sound out the United States.

Final instructions as to what answer Ambassador Gerard shall make to the Berlin Foreign Office have not yet been sent to Secretary Lansing by the President, but he is giving serious consideration to the question, realizing that the success of the entire negotiations with Germany probably hangs in the balance.

While silence on the entire subject was maintained to-night, it was understood that the President was hopeful would come a solution of the submarine controversy. He is unwilling, however, to deviate from the broad principles laid down by him in the notes already forwarded to Berlin.

The President expects to handle the informal negotiations from here, but when the formal German note is received he will return to Washington to go over the question in detail with Lansing and other members of his Cabinet.

U-Boat Sinks French Steamer Off Gallipoli

Constantinople, July 6.—An official statement issued today says: "In the Dardanelles a German submarine on July 4 sank a large French transport steamer off Sed-el-Bahr."

"We repulsed on the night of July 3 attempts by the enemy to bring forward strong divisions against our right wing."

Saks & Company at 34th Street

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M. AND CLOSSES AT 5:30 P. M.; SATURDAYS AT 1 P. M.

All Men's Straw Hats Greatly Reduced
\$3.00 and \$4.00 Hats, (Splits and Milans) now \$1.95
\$5.00 and \$8.00 Hats, (Splits, Leghorns, Milans) now \$3.95
\$5.00 and \$6.00 Panamas—now \$3.50
\$10.00 and \$15.00 Panamas—now \$8.00
Various Sample Straw Hats, \$1.35

Continuing today and tomorrow, the sale of Men's High and Low Shoes at \$3.95 regular stock shoes reduced from \$5.00 and \$6.00

HIGH SHOES in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf with tops of same or with genuine buckskin or boxcloth tops; lace models. Patent colt high shoes; lace or button.

LOW SHOES in tan, mahogany Russia or gun metal calf. Quarters of same or of genuine buckskin or boxcloth. Also patent colt Oxfords. Fifth Floor

5 MONTENEGRINS HELD ON CHARGE OF RECRUITING

Information Obtained from Reservists Leads to Arrests in West.

RED CROSS AGENT IS TAKEN IN N. Y.

Captain Seferovich Declares He Expects To Be Named Consul General.

Chicago, July 6.—Vigorous steps to enforce the neutrality laws were taken by United States officials today. As a result of information gathered from the score of reservists taken from a train here a week ago Secret Service men today arrested three Montenegro officials, charging them with conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

The prisoners are Captain Anton V. Seferovich, a member of the American Red Cross and the Montenegro Red Cross, who was taken in New York; B. Martinovich, an officer in the Montenegro army, and Savo Gjurashkovich, secretary of the Montenegro Foreign Office, who were arrested in Bisbee, Ariz.

All are charged with enlisting recruits for the Montenegro army, in violation of the neutrality of the United States.

The arrests developed from the detention here by the United States of Montenegrins who were taken from a special train while on their way East. They were reported to have told Federal investigators that their expenses to their native land were being paid with the understanding that after a visit to their relatives they would enlist.

The men arrested will be brought here for trial.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 6.—B. Martinovich and Savo Gjurashkovich were held here today on a charge of violation of neutrality laws in attempting to recruit about 150 Montenegrins to return to Europe and become soldiers. They were released in \$7,500 bail and a hearing was set for Friday.

Portland, Ore., July 6.—Jovo Matanovich and Peter M. Luburich, Montenegrins, were arrested as they stepped off a train from Seattle here today on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States. They were given a hearing before a United States commissioner and bail was fixed at \$10,000 each.

Federal officials alleged they have been recruiting in Butte, Mont., and Seattle since leaving Chicago. The men were on their way to San Francisco.

Matanovich claimed to have induced many Montenegrin reservists to go home for service in the army. He said that he had obtained 500 men from the Northwest, and that these would leave in a few days for their native land by the way of Montreal. He asserted he had not violated the neutrality of the United States, as he merely induced his countrymen to go of their own free will. These remarks, made in Seattle, led to his arrest here.

Two Montenegrins Arrested in New York

Captain Anto V. Seferovich, a member of the American and Montenegro Red Cross societies, was arrested yesterday, charged with having conspired to violate the Federal neutrality statutes. This action followed the government complaint made to United States Commissioner Louis F. Mason, in Chicago, that certain men were planning to enlist and transport Montenegrins from this country to Europe to fight for King Nicholas.

Captain Seferovich, when arraigned before Commissioner Clarence S. B. Broughton, said he expected to be appointed consul general of Montenegro in this city. He denied having participated in any conspiracy, and was released, upon the request of Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content, in \$5,000 bail for further examination.

According to the Federal authorities, the investigation in Chicago disclosed the conspiracy to violate Section 10 of the Federal criminal code, which prohibits inducing persons to leave the United States to serve as soldiers of foreign countries, was extensive.

It was found that the authorities had funds used in promoting the conspiracy have been found and are now on deposit with a Wall Street banking firm. It is further asserted that money collected ostensibly for Red Cross purposes, was employed in shipping soldiers to Montenegro.

According to the "Help Montenegrins"

The Superiority of Saks Clothes for Men

is simply the result of making them ourselves

¶ We write this advertisement from the tailor's bench, discarding needle and thread for pen and ink.

¶ Most clothes are just pen and ink clothes clean through, so far as concerns those who sell them.

¶ We make that distinction, not to disparage other clothes, but better to explain the merits of our own.

¶ The fact that Saks clothes are Saks-made is solely responsible for their consummate artistry in cut, tailoring and finish.

¶ Only by using a needle and thread ourselves can we impart to these famous clothes those creative intimacies of touch which are the soul of Style.

¶ The choice of fabrics, trimmings and linings, the adaptation and evolution of models, the skeletonizing of a coat or a vest, the turn of a cuff, the angle of a pocket, the location of a button, the piping of a seam, or the lie of a lapel, each and all of these are the work of our own tailors—the cumulative expression of forty years of leadership in creating Metropolitan styles. And that's what you want.

During July and August the Store hours will be from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 1 P. M.)

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children
Broadway at 34th Street

circulation, issued by Captain Seferovich, the country had a population of 300,000 before the last Balkan war, and it is known that 27,000 Montenegrins are employed in the mining camps of the United States.

Captain Seferovich, who was represented by T. T. Leiston Wells, said his office was at 52 West Forty-seventh Street, but information showed that it was a private house, and that he was not known at that address.

HALDANE CRITICISES BRITISH TREASURY

Exercises Little Restraint in Expenditure, He Tells House of Lords.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, July 7.—Grave statements as to the financial position of this country after the war were made in the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Middleton, who called attention to the growth of civil expenditure and moved "that in view of the necessary expenditure on the war it is, in the opinion of this house, incumbent on the government to take immediate steps to reduce the civil expenditure of the country."

Lord Middleton said that assuming peace conditions from March 31, 1914, the total amount of the national debt incurred by that date would reach the enormous sum of £1,200,000,000. It would be a year in interest alone to make up in time of peace.

He expressed the belief that there had been great waste up to the time of the war, and that the public had been misled by the government. He said the latter did not differ from Lord Middleton in the apprehension of the outlook. It was intended, he said, to set up in certain cases special machinery for the purpose of investigating the expenditure of those branches of the spending departments in which the absence of sufficient control had made itself felt.

Lord Haldane expressed concurrence as to the need for economy. Money, he said, had been and was being wasted

right and left. The Treasury was the greatest offender, he remarked, and exercised about as little intelligent restraint of things as any department of state. He added that the government, in his opinion, was not looking in the face the most formidable fact they had to meet. Things were discussed, he continued, as if the war were coming to a speedy end, and as if all that was desired was to make some adjustment to meet the tremendous burden of debt, to raise new taxes and to go on as before. All that, he urged, must be kept away. This was a time when it behooved Englishmen to apply their minds to prepare for that situation it was now.

Dr. Hirsandsky to Speak.
Dr. Simon Hirsandsky, a well known public school principal, will lecture on "The Hunter's Island Farm for Ungraded Children, an Educational Experiment in Agriculture" under the auspices of the National Forward-to-the-Land League, at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, to-night.



"I Won't Write—I'll Telephone!"

And the reply he was going to wait for will come to him at once!

The matter he intended to handle by the old, wait-for-an-answer method will be cleared up immediately and his straight-from-the-shoulder, courteous telephone talk will help him make another business friend.

After all, the direct and personal telephone way IS better than the wasteful writing way.

Do you still write and wait or do you telephone and get an immediate answer?

LOCAL TELEPHONE CALLS
2¢. to 5¢. each, according to the number used.
Cheaper than a Letter.
Don't Write—Telephone!

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY